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FIRMS BURNED OUT IN BIG BOSTON FIRE TO REBUILD AT ONCE

MAYOR CONGRATULATES ACTING FIRE COMMISSIONER CARROLL ON THE EFFICIENT WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

TIMELY AID IS GIVEN

LARGE AREA BURNT OVER, INCLUDING NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE TENEMENT DISTRICT—LOSS OVER \$500,000.

Blacker & Shepard Lumber Company which was the heaviest loser in the \$500,000 fire in the South End last evening, will continue to carry on its business from the Boston office, it is stated today. The question of rebuilding the plant will be decided later, after a meeting of the directors. Other wholesale companies in the burned district, it is said, are contemplating immediate rebuilding of their structures. In the destroyed portion there were many old wooden buildings, which may be replaced by modern business buildings.

Eight engines pumped all day on the burning piles of lumber, and over 150 men manned the scores of lines of hose. The fireboats also poured streams on the fire all day from their position in the channel by the Dover street bridge.

Four aerial ladders remained on the scene for use in case the clouds of flying sparks should ignite any of the surrounding buildings, many of which are tenement houses. The firemen look forward to staying on the scene all night, and some predict that the lumber will burn until tomorrow noon.

Fortunately many of the tenements within the fire lines are of brick, and to this fact is due the limited loss among the tenement dwellers.

This afternoon the police permitted the people who were driven from their homes by the fire nearby to return to them. Where houses were more or less damaged the tenants were allowed to enter wherever practicable and remove their valuables.

Mayor Fitzgerald today sent a letter to Acting Fire Commissioner Francis M. Carroll, congratulating him on the work of the department. The letter was as follows:

"It gives me pleasure as a result of personal observation to testify to the brave and skillful work performed by the officers and men of your department during the lumber fire last night. The inflammable character of the materials consumed gave the flames extraordinary headway and it was only by the best of generalship and clockwork precision in the execution of the necessary maneuvers that the flames were brought under control.

"I beg to congratulate you upon the display of efficiency in your department.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN F. FITZGERALD,

"Mayor."

Cooperation of 16 of the out-of-town fire departments of the metropolitan district aided the entire Boston force in checking the spread of the flames, for which a general alarm was sounded in Boston wholesale centers. The larger blaze entailed a loss at the Albany street lumber wharves and surrounding property estimated at upward of \$500,000 and the lesser one a loss of about \$25,000 to the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, asbestos and magnesia products, on High street.

The lumber district fire zone extended along both sides of Albany street south from Dover street on the east side, wiping out the buildings and 10,000,000 feet of lumber piled in the Ft. Point channel docks of the Blacker & Shepard Company, and on the west side extending to the Thayer street public playground. Five brick buildings on the west side of Albany street were destroyed. These included a three-story tenement block, four woodworking factories and the Boston fire department repair station.

Through the mutual aid system recently arranged, no less than 16 cities and towns sent men or apparatus, on to this city. Among these places were Brockton, 35 men; Lynn, Newton, Malden, Hyde Park, Cambridge, Chelsea, Waltham, Quincy, Medford, Melrose, Somerville, Arlington, Brookline, Everett, Winthrop and Dedham. The Brockton force, numbering 35 men, came to this city on a flat car and performed efficient service.

The value of the new cooperative system was most effectively shown, the alarm for the High street fire coming shortly before 8 o'clock, when the earlier conflagration had been in progress upward of an hour and a half, and was at its height taxing the resources of the Boston department to their utmost capacity. The second fire was fought almost entirely by the companies from the suburbs.

Deputy Chief John Grady, who was in command of the firemen in the absence of Fire Chief John A. Mullen, who is on his annual vacation, made this statement in reference to the fires: "The loss on the South End fire will not exceed \$500,000, nor on the High-Purcell street fire \$25,000."

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New Jersey Prosecutor Who Is Active Today in the Mayor Gaynor Case



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PIERRE P. GARVEN.

Hudson county (N. J.) official who is demanding prompt action in the interest of justice.

CARS IN COLLISION AT ROSLINDALE

Three persons were injured by a rear-end collision of two inward bound Forest Hills trolley cars at 6:50 a. m. today at Washington and South streets, Roslindale. Both cars were badly damaged.

The leading car had stopped to leave passengers, when the one behind, coming down a grade, collided with it.

Motorman Cummings of the rear car, Helena Donuma of 336 Beal street, Roxbury, and Joseph P. Henrich of 27 Granville street were the injured.

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DISCOVERY OF A NEW COMET BY TAUNTON ASTRONOMER IS GIVEN OUT AT HARVARD

The discovery of a new comet of the eighth magnitude was confirmed at the Harvard College observatory this afternoon. News of the discovery was received from the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, who in Burlington, Vt., on Aug. 9 located the celestial wanderer and at once apprised the Harvard authorities.

The comet was in the following position: Right ascension, 16 hours 12 minutes 69 seconds; declination, plus 14 degrees 47 minutes and 31 seconds. The Rev. Mr. Metcalf lives in Taunton and is widely known for his astronomical work in asteroids and planets.

Prof. E. C. Pickering, at the Harvard observatory, upon receipt of the news, directed that photographic plates be exposed to the region where the comet was reported to be. Upon examination of the plates this morning, the comet was found, and the discovery positively es-

tablished. The comet was seen to be moving in a northwesterly direction. It could not be definitely stated this afternoon at the observatory whether the comet is nearing the earth.

Mr. Metcalf has achieved marked success as an amateur astronomer. He has shown considerable mechanical ingenuity in the construction of a number of photographic telescopes for his own use.

The calculations and precise confirmation of the position of the comet reported by the Rev. Mr. Metcalf were prepared today by Mrs. Wilhelmina Fleming, assistant to Professor Pickering at the Harvard College observatory.

Mrs. Fleming's estimate of the position of the new comet will be printed in the observatory bulletin this afternoon, which will spread the news among the astronomers, colleges and all other institutions interested in these subjects.

POSTAL BANK BOARD MEMBER ON WAY TO VIEW BOSTON NEEDS

REPRESENTATIVE'S RECALL IS ASKED AT GORE INVESTIGATION

McALESTER, Okla.—Jacob L. Hamon, whom Senator Gore accuses of offering him \$50,000 bribe in connection with the McMurray Indian land contracts, on the stand before the congressional investigating committee today, testified that Congressman Creager of Oklahoma made what he considered a direct request of J. F. McMurray for \$1000. Mr. Creager has testified that Mr. Hamon "improperly approached" him.

Mr. Hamon requested that Mr. Creager be called and asked as to whether he did not solicit large loans from McMurray. He says two witnesses will testify that Mr. Creager took such action.

Most of the testimony before the committee today tended to show that the Indians were extremely desirous of effecting the immediate sale of their lands, and after adjourning the inquiry earlier than usual, the members of the committee took a trip to Hartshorne to look over some of these lands.

Mr. Hamon testified that he was in Mr. Creager's office in Washington on June 2 when luncheon was arranged. Mr. McMurray appeared when luncheon was almost over and Mr. Creager intimated to Mr. McMurray that he needed \$1000 badly in his campaign.

Afterwards, Mr. Hamon said, he (Hamon) asked Mr. McMurray why he did not let Mr. Creager have the \$1000, saying: "You have lots of money."

"I can't afford to give money to legislators when I am here interested in legislation," he testified that Mr. McMurray replied.

On cross-examination Mr. Hamon said

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"I AM FEELING FINE AND HOPE TO BE UP SOON" — MR. GAYNOR

Bulletins Issued Today Are Hopeful for Quick Recovery of Chief Executive Who Was Shot Yesterday.

A YOUNG SUCCESSOR

John P. Mitchel, Acting Head of City, Is Reformer Who Has Attracted Wide Notice by Vigorous Work.

NEW YORK—"I am feeling fine," said Mayor Gaynor, at the Hoboken hospital to his brother and his son, Rufus, who called on him this afternoon. "I hope soon to be up and about."

Encouraging reports issued today regarding the condition of Mr. Gaynor, who was shot Tuesday morning by James J. Gallagher, a discharged city employee, just as the mayor was about to sail for a vacation in Europe, are proving reassuring to the entire city. The general trend of public opinion is optimistic and confident expressions of hope for the mayor's speedy recovery are heard on every hand.

One result of the attack on the city's chief executive is the placing of municipal affairs in the hands of an exceptionally young and active reformer, John Purroy Mitchel, by virtue of his being president of the board of aldermen. Mr. Mitchel would of necessity have been acting mayor during the absence of Mayor Gaynor.

He is only 30 years old, but during his three years of public life he has achieved prominence by his investigations.

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WEST LYNN STATION CROSSING MASONRY PRACTICALLY DONE

Concrete to Be Ready to Receive Steel Girders by Aug. 20 at Commercial Street, Say Contractors.

WORK ON PLATFORM

The Elevation of Tracks and Freight Yard to Follow Completion of Job—Saugus Branch Is Raised.

The masonry work in connection with elevating the Boston & Maine railroad tracks at the Commercial street crossing in West Lynn is more than 25 per cent completed, and the contractors, T. Stewart & Sons of Newton, are confident that the concrete abutments will be ready for the steel bridge by Aug. 20, the time limit set in the contract.

The retaining wall which will support the north side of the new West Lynn station with its long platform is practically complete for over two thirds of its length. The new station will be close to Commercial street and the masonry work for the high-level station and the abutments for the bridge is being carried on simultaneously.

Passengers at the station will mount to the train platform by a ramp, or inclined passageway, rather than by a staircase. The ramp with its retaining wall is nearly finished and one can get an idea of the facility with which the rather high platform will be reached.

As soon as the bridge is completed the two tracks which have temporarily been placed to one side will pass over the structure, approaching it from the west on an incline 2300 feet long at a grade of .64 per cent. After passing the

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

Tear Away Lynn Grade Crossings

Masonry to enable grade to be raised at the station will be complete by Aug. 20, say the contractors.



BUILDING RETAINING WALL AT MARKET STREET, LYNN. This structural work is being done at the Market street boundary of the freight yard, which will be filled in to a height of 10 feet.



CONCRETE PASSAGEWAY TO WEST LYNN STATION. This ramp, or inclined plane, giving access to the station level at Commercial street, takes the place of a staircase. The retaining wall which supports the station is at the right.

CONTINUE AMHERST DISCUSSIONS TODAY ON RURAL PROGRESS

AMHERST, Mass.—After the impetus which the rural progress conference received at its initial session Tuesday, when it was combined with the big grange field meeting, the program opens today under conditions of enthusiasm.

The general topic is agricultural education, with a strong tendency to discuss the various improvements and uplifting agencies, as typified by the church, the village improvement society, the library, the grange and the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Massachusetts library commission has charge of the library section meeting and Lecturer E. F. Richardson of the state grange is in charge of the section discussing the work of that organization.

The village improvement society is busy with a number of topics including the consideration of laws and their enforcement, while agricultural teachers are considering boys' and girls' clubs and other forms of cooperative instruction, the supervision of nature study and school gardens.

The county Young Men's Christian Association have for their subject their institution as a correlating force in the rural community.

Perhaps the most significant feature of today's session is the continuation of the discussion of country church work, taken at the point where it was left yesterday. It seems probable that a rural church program, which was proposed yesterday, will receive some definite endorsement.

The conference is broadly representative of American agriculture and rural life. There were fully 500 visitors at the opening session, and 80 granges were represented. Visitors are in attendance from many states, representing the great farms of the West, where huge modern machines, drawn by horses or traction engines, do the work of many laborers, as well as the more populous New England communities, while there are delegations present from Canada, where the order of Patrons of Husbandry is organized in granges.

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Boston has one of the greatest opportunities of any city in the country for creating a board of public works, thus conserving money and concentrating effort, as well as increasing the efficiency of the city's construction and labor departments, according to Louis K. Rourke, superintendent of streets, and it is his fond hope that this board may be created by consolidating the department of streets and that of the city engineer.

This proposition is regarded as the most important thing Mr. Rourke has proposed since coming to Boston from Panama two months ago, when he took the office of superintendent of streets. Mr. Rourke then was practically a stranger in Boston and at that time refused to talk on the municipal situation here, but asked for two months in which to look the city over and get acquainted with his department.

One month later he was made the acting city engineer as well as the head of the street department and now at the expiration of the two months grace Mr. Rourke proposes the consolidation of these departments.

There is no reason, Mr. Rourke declares, why a big city like Boston should not conduct its affairs on the same business lines that big railroads and other large corporations do.

"The creation of such a board as I have proposed to the mayor," said Mr. Rourke, "would mean the consolidation

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of two departments which never should be separated and means the saving of money and energy, and a concentration of authority which, to a city employing as many workmen as Boston, is a valuable consideration.

"I am working on a plan of consolidation, but for many reasons, statutory and otherwise, the work must be done very slowly and with great care. This object I hope can be accomplished, for final efficiency in the city departments cannot be obtained until such a consolidation has been perfected."

Another result of Mr. Rourke's two months' labor at the head of the street department will soon be seen in the report which he will submit to the mayor on the street lighting situation. Just what this report will be Mr. Rourke will not now say, but he states it will be along the lines proposed by the Boston finance commission in its recent recommendations sent to the mayor and city council in which they recommend a radical change in the present method of lighting the streets.

Street lighting has been a subject to which Mr. Rourke has given considerable attention and he considers that as a city Boston is exceptionally well lighted at present, but he is ready and willing to do anything which might increase the efficiency of the lighting department or save the city money.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

COKE COMPANY TODAY REFUTES TOWBOAT DEAL

JAMES L. RICHARDS, president of the New England Coal & Coke Company, denied absolutely today that any official negotiations had been carried on up to date between the New England Coal & Coke Company and the Boston Towboat Company with any view of the purchase of the plant of the latter company. He admitted, however, that there has been some talk in regard to the purchase among the individual members of the company.

The towboat company is the oldest towing concern doing business at this port. It owns 10 tugs, a fleet of lighters and the steamer Pleiades, which is now on the Pacific coast. Its wharf property at East Boston comprises about six acres and would be a valuable acquisition for the coal and coke company.

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This race was originally scheduled for 11 o'clock, but was postponed until 1 for lack of breeze.

The Harpoon is now the only boat that has not yet had its point sheet marked, having finished first in the first division each day. The Cima and the Beaver are tied for the lead in the second division, but had it not been for an unusual start in the first race Tuesday the Cima would probably have a clean sweep.

The yachts had two more light-weather races on the forward deck. It is under Arana, Joaquin Eutela and Eduardo Aguirre, the Chouta, of the Bilbao Club.

TEAR AWAY LYNN GRADE CROSSINGS

(Continued from Page One.)

bridge the tracks will descend a similar incline and run temporarily at the present grade to Central square. At a later date the tracks will be elevated to an average height of 12 feet above the present grade from the Commercial street bridge to any beyond the East Lynn station. The plan being used at present allows the work to be done piecemeal and does not interfere unduly with the operation of the road.

The material which is excavated in the course of the masonry work is to be used as "fill" for the inclines to the bridge and to beyond the East Lynn standard cubic yards of earth have been placed in position for supporting the tracks. Other material for the fill will be brought from Saugus.

The double track of the Saugus branch has been elevated for a quarter of a mile from the point where it joins the main line just west of the Commercial street crossing. The raising of the branch line was made necessary by the proposed elevation of the main line, the tracks of which when raised at the point of junction of the two lines will be about 11 feet above their present level. At present the Saugus branch trains are run down a temporary incline to meet the main line at the low level.

A passageway for teams is being constructed at present beneath the new grade of the Saugus branch tracks to allow entrance to the new freight yard in the angle formed by the junction of the two lines.

Just west of Market street the same contractors have the retaining wall for the freight yard well under way. About 100 yards of the massive concrete rising to a height of 18 feet and bordering on the main line of the road have been put in position. The builders are now waiting for the word to continue the wall along the rear of several warehouses which back up to the freight yard. This wall will be built on the site of a spur track which is constantly in use and which must be done away with to make room for the proposed improvements.

The whole freight yard, known as the Market street yard, to distinguish it from the freight yard on the marshes in West Lynn, will be elevated about 16 feet above its present level. As soon as the retaining walls now in progress of construction are completed the yard will be filled in and new tracks laid on top of the fill. The tracks will then be about 3½ feet below the flooring of the second story of the bordering warehouses so that merchandise will be taken from the freight cars into the second story of the buildings rather than the ground floor as heretofore. Some of the firms which will receive their freight in this way are the Hammond Beef Company, the Armour Beef Company and the Lynn Storage Warehouse Company.

After practically 10 months' work the Chatham street grade crossing at East Lynn has been abolished and the trains pass over a high steel bridge, beneath which pedestrians and wagons and street cars may pass without danger. The work of removing the grade crossing, which was the most dangerous in the city, trains passing almost constantly, was begun Sept. 7 of last year.

MILK SHIPMENT TROUBLE TO GO TO COMMISSION

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission will come to Boston Aug. 16 to sit in a session which, it is hoped, will mitigate the grievances now existing between the farmers, the railroads and the milk contractors of Boston.

It has been represented to the commission that in abolishing the leasing of milk cars and adopting a flat rate per car, the railroad will increase the price of milk both to wholesalers and consumers. The railroads claim that the new system prevents discrimination between the wholesale milk contractors and the small dealers.

EXPECTS BOSTON TO TEXAS ROUTE

"I have every reason to believe it will not be long before a line of steamers is established between Boston and some Texas port," declared Robert Rantoul Tuesday on his return from Texas, where with other members of the Chamber of Commerce, he has been investigating the possibilities of such a line.

The people of Texas are anxious to see a direct line of steamers placed in operation between one of their ports and Boston, as it will mean a direct medium for the transportation of their cotton to the New England mills at a lower freight rate than they can transport it now.

STATUE TO HONOR CITY BEFECTOR

SCRANTON, Pa.—A statue of Dr. Isaiah F. Everhart, a resident of this city, will be erected in front of the Everhart Museum in Nay Aug park at the expense of Dr. B. H. Warren of West Chester, Pa.

Dr. Everhart is one of the city's benefactors, having established a museum of natural history in Nay Aug park.

FARRAGUT TAKES OUT TOURISTS. The Fruit Company's steamer Adm. Farragut, Capt. J. Jensen, left today for Jamaica, with a number of tourists on board. Among the voyagers were Mrs. A. E. Offer, Miss M. Vassal and C. P. Clark of Boston, and L. D. Kennedy, a prominent Minneapolis business man.

DEMANDS FOR SEAT SPACE FOR AVIATION MEET ARE COMING IN

Applications for admission to the Harvard-Boston aviation meet, at the Harvard aviation field, Atlantic, Sept. 3-13, even at this early date have begun to come in. There have been about a dozen reservations made for automobile parking spaces, one among the numbers to a man in New York and two to parties in Chicago. Tuesday evening a Boston man filed an application for parking space for one automobile with five persons for five days.

The parking space in the center of the course will be the most advantageous place to witness the meet. About 2000 automobiles will be accommodated, or possibly a much larger number, if it is found necessary. Space for one machine for one day will be \$5. There will be no reserved seats, but every seat on the grandstand will be open to holders of \$1.50 grandstand admissions. The general admission will be \$1, admitting to a space shaded by trees and affording a free view of the whole course. There will be 5000 telegraph instruments and a dozen public telephones within the enclosure. The First Corps Cadet band will furnish the music throughout the meet.

Another feature was added yesterday to the list of events in the meet. Samuel F. Perkins, who has been associated with Helm Clayton in experiments with box kites, will give exhibitions during the intermissions between the main flying events.

Charles J. Glidden will arrive in Boston at 3 p. m. today and will take charge of the balloon section of the meet. Gas pipes will have to be laid through the grounds from the boulevard a distance of about an eighth of a mile but this can be accomplished with little difficulty, it is thought. The dirigibles all have their own gas making apparatus, only the spherical balloons use the regular illuminating gas.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CAMPAIGN OPENS AT LAKE QUINSIGAMOND

The Democratic state campaign will receive its initial boom today at the out-of-the-Worcester Democratic city committee at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, which will be attended by candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial and congressional nominations and other prominent party leaders of the state. Leaders of the Republican party, particularly those of the third district, are watching the meeting closely as it is expected that something definite will be done during the day regarding the candidacy of former Congressman John R. Thayer of Worcester as the Democratic opponent of Congressman Charles G. Washburn.

The speakers scheduled for the meeting are former Senator James H. Vale, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor; Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell; Congressman Eugene N. Foss, also a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination; Representative Thomas P. Riley of Malden, who is talked as a candidate for party nomination for Lieutenant-Governor; former Mayor William P. Hayes of Springfield. Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will attend in the day.

The old building on Boylston street is now being converted into a store and office building and will have no connection with the Boston Y. M. C. A. In fact the building was sold by the association some months ago.

POLITICS THEME AT OYSTER BAY

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—As luncheon guests at Sagamore Hill today Colonel Roosevelt had James R. Garfield, Ohio insurgent leader and former cabinet official, and Gifford Pinchot, who was disposed as chief forester by President Taft. They came at the invitation of Mr. Roosevelt, and it is understood that politics in general was discussed.

Collector William Loeb, Jr., and Douglas Robinson, who were house guests over night, returned to New York today. They declined to talk about their visit.

When asked whether his gubernatorial boom had been discussed in connection with the New York state political situation, Collector Loeb again emphatically emphasized the fact that he is not a candidate for Governor and will not permit his name to be used in that connection.

PRESIDENT BROWN EXPRESSES VIEWS

NEW YORK—William C. Brown, president of the New York Central lines, has just departed for a trip in Europe. Before leaving he expressed his views on the question of railroad legislation.

He said that during the last 60 days he had talked with a majority of the large manufacturers and shippers, and that he was satisfied that they are in favor of a reasonable increase. Before departing Mr. Brown left instructions for the order and delivery of 250 locomotives for the New York Central lines, to be delivered during the period from November to March.

POLICING COMMON ACTION QUERIED

The civil service commissioners have announced that the appointments by Mayor Fitzgerald of three police officers for Boston common would be allowed to stand as provisional until Thursday. On that day final action will be taken as to their standing and the authority of the mayor to make such appointments without regard to Commissioner O'Meara.

What Other Editors Are Saying

THE selected editorial comments to day deal with the association of Vice-President Sherman's name, by Senator Gore, with the alleged wrong practises in connection with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian lands:

NEW YORK PRESS—There are few persons, we believe, who could think less of Mr. Sherman's capacity for statesmanship, not to speak of his political ideals, than we think. But Vice-President Sherman cannot be held guilty of dishonesty in his office upon the declaration of Senator Gore that somebody told him the Vice-President was interested in a job of crookedness that was to yield millions to those who could put it through Congress.

CHICAGO INTEROCEAN—The case against Hamon is serious, for there are three witnesses against him. It fully justifies the congressional investigation. But no case is even presumable up to this date against either Mr. Sherman or Mr. Curtis, and on the evidence thus far given, it does not seem likely that a case will be presumable against them at any point or stage in the committee's proceedings.

NEW YORK TIMES—As the case now stands Senator Gore seems to have acted without due consideration in the testimony he gave as to Vice-President Sherman being interested in certain contracts for purchase of Indian lands. The allegation was confessedly hearsay, and not within the knowledge of Senator Gore.

Y. M. C. A. OF BOSTON TO ASK BIDS ON NEW HOME IN FEW WEEKS

Bids will be requested within the next two or three weeks for the construction of the new Boston Y. M. C. A. building on the corner of Arlington and Newbury streets, facing the Public Garden. This new structure, costing \$500,000, will, it is expected, be finished by the fall of 1911. Meanwhile ample accommodation has been provided at Nos. 2, 8 and 10 Ashburton place for the continuance of the educational, social and religious classes of the association up to that time.

Reports show that every department has made satisfactory progress since the association was compelled to seek quarters in Ashburton place owing to the destruction by fire of their former building on Boylston street in January last. The educational department, a main feature of the association's work, has made arrangements for an increased number of students this fall, and several additions and innovations have been effected.

The day school, for which several new instructors have been engaged, will offer many new courses. The cooperative schools of business and engineering, a part time plan, by which boys may earn as they learn, have been inaugurated and promise to be largely attended. Other branches of the department—the automobile and electrical schools, and the evening law school—have maintained a large membership during the past nine months and give indications of still larger registers the next season. All of the evening schools will be in full operation early in October.

The old building on Boylston street is now being converted into a store and office building and will have no connection with the Boston Y. M. C. A. In fact the building was sold by the association some months ago.

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THE RANGER CADETS ENJOY THEIR CRUISE WITH ITS INCIDENTS

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Massachusetts nautical training ship Ranger made Halifax, its first American port since the beginning of the cruise two months ago.

Leaving Funchal, Madeira, the ship called at San Miguel for mail and coal.

When the Ranger made this port there was anchored in the harbor the Portuguese man-of-war Don Carlos I, and as the Ranger came to anchor the rail of the Don Carlos was manned and its band played the Star Spangled Banner.

The revenue training ship Itasca was also in port and early next morning the prize cutter crew of the Ranger rowed under her bows and tossed oars, which is the accepted mode the world over for the boat's crew of one navy vessel to challenge another boat's crew to race.

Possibly the boat's crew of the Itasca were not anxious to race, as the challenge went unanswered.

When the Ranger left harbor on July 25 the cadets waved a goodby to Cadet Olenick, who was returning home on the Romanic, which was to sail the same day direct for Boston.

The run from San Miguel to Halifax, N. S., was made without incident. On

this run of 10 days the cadets settled down to regular sea routine. The future officers in the engine room were put to a severe test as well as those in the fireroom. There was a good deal of good-natured rivalry between the watches to see which could get the greatest number of revolutions out of the engines. Between decks classes were held every day in electricity, English, mathematics and steam engineering. The navigator took the seniors of the seamanship branch, and twice a day each cadet with his own sextant "shot the sun." These sights were carefully worked out by the cadets and verified by the navigator.

The Ranger made Halifax Aug. 5.

As soon as the anchor was dropped the steward and mail orderly went ashore.

At the office of the United States

several bags of letters and papers

were awaiting the arrival of the ship.

The steward ordered fresh provisions,

which were appreciated by the cadets

who had been living on sea stores for

the past few days. On Sunday they all

went down to a chicken dinner with all

its fixings.

Sunday morning liberty was

granted for church. The boys are

delighted with this beautiful Canadian

city and expect to thoroughly enjoy

their stay of ten days here.

On Monday, Aug. 15, the Ranger will

sail for Massachusetts.

The first stop will be at Gloucester where

she will be for about a week. From there she

will proceed to Provincetown, or some

port in Barnstable bay. The next port of call will be Buzzards bay when departure will be made for the Chesapeake and Washington.

The cadets are in good spirits and

all are looking forward with a good deal

of pleasure to their cruise in home

waters.

HIGH SCHOOL HEAD ENDS TRIP BEGUN AS A CATTLEMAN

ELIOT, ME.—This historic old town, dear to the hearts of some of the best

of the coterie of New England writers of

a generation ago, and reminiscent with

traditions of "The Scarlet Letter" and

of Sir William Pepperell, is at the height

of the celebration of the one hundredth

anniversary of its incorporation. The

bridge over the bridge will take place at 2:30

o'clock this afternoon on the grounds

adjoining the William Fogg memorial library.

Among the speakers of the day are

Gov. Bert M. Fernald of Maine, former

Governor John F. Hill of Augusta, James

P. Baxter of Portland, president of the

Maine Historical Society, Nathan Goold of Portland, John Kendrick Bangs and

Mrs. Abbie Goold Woolson of East Windham.

An ode will be sung by the school-

children and a poem will be read by Dr.

William Hale of Gloucester. A band concert and fireworks in the evening will

conclude the

OPTIMISTIC REPORTS FROM MAYOR GAYNOR REASSURE NEW YORK

(Continued from Page One.)

tions into many city departments, and also by bringing about the removal of John F. Ahearn as president of Manhattan and Louis F. Haffen as president of the Bronx.

His youth and youthful appearance were commented on last January, when Mayor Gaynor was installed in office. In the reception room at City Hall, when the line of visitors filed through to attend the mayor's reception and shake hands with him, Mr. Gaynor on meeting Mr. Mitchel said: "You are Mitchel? Well, you are a young chap. I saw you once before not long ago, when you were a mere boy. I am always glad to see young men get along."

Mr. Mitchel is an independent Democrat, although he is a member of a family that has long been prominent in Tammany politics. His entrance into public life was as assistant corporation counsel under William B. Ellison.

At the Republican city convention in September, 1909, Mr. Mitchel was nominated for president of the board of aldermen and his candidacy was endorsed by the fusionists. On being elected he started in to do things. In an address at a jewelers' convention at the Hotel Astor he said: "I have been 20 days in office and am already beginning to wonder if it is not my duty to go to Albany and persuade the Legislature to wipe out the board of aldermen and myself."

These views were not relished by many who commented bitterly on the attitude of "young reformers." Mr. Mitchel was born in Fordham and was graduated from Columbia University and later from the New York Law School.

HOBOKE, N. J.—There will probably be no operating to remove the split bullet from Mayor Gaynor's throat. This was agreed on by the doctors in attendance today for the second inspection of the X-ray plates taken yesterday.

The following bulletin was issued at St. Mary's hospital at 11 o'clock: "The mayor continues to do well. It is the unanimous opinion of the surgeons that no operation is necessary at this time."

All of the doctors in the case today agreed that the condition of the patient this morning was eminently satisfactory.

In his room on the fourth floor of the hospital the mayor was very cheerful. Mrs. Gaynor was constantly with him. Since he was taken to the hospital the mayor has not mentioned his assailant. He seems to have taken it for granted that the assault was committed by an irresponsible man.

It was stated today by Secretary Adams that as soon as the doctors would permit the mayor will be taken to a camp in the Adirondacks. There he can rest in his favorite out-of-door surroundings.

Most of the officials of New York city called at the hospital today and left their cards. Secretary Adams has established temporary quarters in the hospital and hundreds of telegrams expressing the hope that the mayor will quickly recover were delivered to him there.

Gallagher, the assassin, is in the Hudson county jail in Jersey City. Following a conference with Attorney Jackton last night, Gallagher cried:

"There has been I believe an increase in the efficiency of the street department. Naturally this has been slow, but it can be noticed, and I believe the citizens of Boston are fair enough to await more decided or more apparent results and then give the administration the credit which it deserves."

"There is at least one department here where a very decided improvement has been shown and I believe the citizens have noticed this and they surely appreciate it. I am referring to the street cleaning department, where some great work has been done. I am receiving very few complaints now from this branch of the service and this is an indication that things are improving."

"The proposition of disposing of Bos-

ton's garbage is a serious one and one

on which the mayor and myself have

devoted much time, and when I get

around to make my report on the subject

will undoubtedly propose a combination

system of reduction and destruction.

"I am not particularly interested in

the list of those who have passed ex-

aminations for appointment as deputy

superintendents in this department. Al-

though I have reduced the number of

deputy superintendents, I am of the

opinion that it might be possible to re-

duce the number still further. Certainly

it will not be added to.

"If this department is to compete with

contractors in doing municipal work, it

must first of all dispense with super-

fluous officials, and that is why I see no

reason for enlarging the number of

deputy superintendents. If there is a

revision either way, it will be down-

ward."

TOTAL ABSTAINERS MARCH TODAY AND OPEN CONVENTION

The first day's observances of the fortieth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America opened this morning with religious services attended by the uniformed regiment, which is camping at Castle Island, the Paulist cadets of New York and of Chicago, and delegates from all parts of the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia, special sections being reserved for each of these.

The delegates at 11 a. m. were escorted by the Wilkesbarre regiment and cadets, marched through the city to Faneuil hall, where an address of welcome was made by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald.

The convention was then called to order and the first session began.

The second session is scheduled for 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and at 7:30 o'clock this evening an illuminated street parade will be held.

CITY PUBLIC WORKS BOARD IS SOUGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

Since he came to Boston June 8, Mr. Rourke has been on Boston's streets early and late and has kept in close touch with the various pieces of work going on where the city's money is being spent. He has made a practice of being at some one of the various city yards or stables every morning to determine if the men and teams were getting out on time and he has taken pains to acquire a close acquaintance with scores of the city employees.

When he has seen things which did not make for the best which the city force has from its employees he has not been slow to employ correctives, and the methods he employed are said to have been sufficiently strenuous and so well understood by the men toward whom they were directed that he has yet to find it necessary to repeat his desires for a correction.

He assured every employee of the department when he took office that so long as they worked with him for the good of Boston they would continue working together. This has held good in all but one instance and in the one case it was a case of abolishing the office and not the man who filled it.

This was the abolishment of the office of deputy superintendent of sewers which was held by C. Barton Pratt. In speaking of this move Mr. Rourke says:

"I could not and do not see any valid reason why there should be a deputy superintendent of sewers if the chief engineer of the department is efficient and for this reason I abolished the office."

Speaking in general of the past two months spent in his new position Mr. Rourke has the following to say:

"There has been I believe an increase in the efficiency of the street department. Naturally this has been slow, but it can be noticed, and I believe the citizens of Boston are fair enough to await more decided or more apparent results and then give the administration the credit which it deserves."

"There is at least one department here where a very decided improvement has been shown and I believe the citizens have noticed this and they surely appreciate it. I am referring to the street cleaning department, where some great work has been done. I am receiving very few complaints now from this branch of the service and this is an indication that things are improving."

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TEMPLARS' DRILL CONTESTS TODAY

CHICAGO—All eyes today were turned to the Knights Templars commanderies competitive drill contests at the National league ball park. They were the most spectacular features of the convention.

First on the program was an exhibition drill by the Detroit team. Following the exhibition drill came the contests among the commanderies in class "I" with a magnificent loving cup as the prize.

MILWAUKEE GETS ST. GEORGE SONS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—After a hard fight with the delegations from Chicago and St. Louis, who sought the convention for their respective cities, Milwaukee representatives today secured the 1911 meeting of the Sons of St. George. The lodge will convene in Milwaukee on the second Tuesday in August, 1911.

Despatches from St. Paul declare that a majority of the Minnesota delegation to the next national Democratic convention will probably advocate Mayor Gaynor's nomination for the presidency.

From his summer home in Spring Lake, N. J., Governor Fort of New Jersey sent a telegram reading in part:

"I hear by telephone you are improving. I trust you will recover, as the country needs such men as you."

Governor Weeks of Connecticut also sent a telegram of condolence.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West

REPRESENTATIVE'S RECALL IS ASKED AT GORE INVESTIGATION

(Continued from Page One.)

he took the conversation between Messrs. Creager and McMurray as a direct request on the part of the congressman for Mr. McMurray to let him have \$1000 and declared further that Mr. Creager told Mr. McMurray he had introduced a McMurray bill in Congress.

Mr. Hamon declared he was offering this testimony to affect Congressman Creager's credibility as a witness when he is called for cross-examination by Chairman Burke. He said the purpose of the luncheon mentioned was to get Messrs. McMurray and Creager together, as Mr. Creager wanted Mr. McMurray to see Clarence Douglass, editor of the Muskogee Phoenix, and induce Mr. Douglass to stop the fight he was making on his nomination. Mr. Hamon said the \$1000 suggestion was a surprise to him.

Congressman Creager was called to the stand as requested and, while admitting that he had met Mr. McMurray at the luncheon Mr. Hamon mentioned, said he talked politics, as he wanted to keep Mr. Douglass from fighting him.

"It was a political session," said Mr. Creager, "and I did not directly or indirectly ask McMurray for money at that time."

"Last November I discussed a real estate loan with him, but McMurray said if he loaned me the money, secured by a mortgage on my property, it would be necessary to make the mortgage a matter of record and there might be comment."

At that time, Mr. Creager said, he did not know the McMurray contracts were coming up. He was seeking a loan of \$4000 on property valued at \$10,000, he said, and later sought the loan from E. C. Million, a McAlester banker.

Mr. Hamon started to cross-examine Congressman Creager and said: "Don't you know that Million and McMurray are close friends?"

Mr. Creager replied that he did not, and appealed to the committee, saying he was willing to answer proper questions, but objected to insinuations.

Chairman Burke said Mr. Creager was asked to take care of himself.

"Then it is not true," continued Hamon, "that you and Senator Gore had an arrangement whereby Mr. Gore was to support you for Congress and you were to testify here as you have done?"

Addressing Chairman Burke, Mr. Creager said he did not "make political deals with Democrats."

It now appears that the committee will be called upon to pass on a mass of questions aside from the one brought up by Senator Gore in charging that Jacob L. Hamon offered him a bribe of \$30,000 and Hamon's subsequent denial.

The testimony so far indicates that the main questions to be decided are:

"Were the agents in Oklahoma and J. F. McMurray and his assistants in Washington in conspiracy to induce the Indians to send telegrams to Washington representing that the Indians thought it to their best interests to press upon the government the necessity of selling the Indian lands immediately?"

What were the business relations between George W. Scott, who, according to the testimony, sent messages to Washington urging action on the land contracts, and J. F. McMurray, who would have made \$30,000 had these contracts been approved?

What is the connection of Richard C. Adams of Washington, to whom many telegrams were sent, with Scott and McMurray?

Are the demands of the Indians that their lands be sold immediately and the proceeds distributed among members of the tribe justified because the government has failed to live up to its treaties, or have attorneys educated the Indians to believe that it is necessary for them to pay large fees to attorneys to get a settlement with the government?

Has the President been misled into believing that the Indians signing telegrams were competent to decide what they wanted, when the testimony shows some of those whose names were signed to McMurray contracts were mere babes?

The Indians insist that their tribal lands be closed forever, but Congressman Saunders of Virginia pointed on today that he believed many Indians who should be on the rolls are not at the present time.

To show that the work of the interior department has not been perfect in this instance, it was pointed out that Franklin Turner, an Indian of full blood, is not on the rolls. His wife, a white woman, is on the rolls, however, by reason of her marriage to Turner, and the children are included in the rolls.

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LICENSE CUSTOMS BROKERS.

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BAR TRACTION BOND ISSUE.

TRENTON, N. J.—The public utilities commission, in a decision this week, refused to approve an issue of \$166,250 of bonds of the newly reorganized Burlington County Traction Company.

Standard saying editorially that the completion of Mayor Gaynor's career is a matter of international importance. Reports from Paris were similar in nature to those from London.

Expression of sympathy and regret with regard to the attack on New York's mayor are reaching the city from all parts of the world. President Taft and former President Roosevelt were among the first to wire sympathy. Deep regret was

shown by the newspapers of London, the Standard saying editorially that the completion of Mayor Gaynor's career is a matter of international importance. Reports from Paris were similar in nature to those from London.

Gov. Weeks of Connecticut also sent a telegram of condolence.

PROSPERITY TENDS TO DECREASE LIBRARY CIRCULATION, SAYS OFFICIAL OF BOSTON

Otto Fleischner of Local Institution Thinks Conditions Found in Chicago Obtain Here, but Does Not Lay Falling Off to Cheap Theaters.

General prosperity and multiplication of nickel theaters are the principal reasons assigned by Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, for a universal decline in the circulation of public library books throughout the country. Mr. Legler discussed "the lure away from the library" in a recent interview in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, confirms Mr. Legler's observations in general as applying to this city, although he considered that special features of the local library's service make it to some extent immune from the conditions Mr. Legler discussed. He did not pretend to define the effect of the cheap theaters upon library patronage in Boston.

In common with practically all libraries in the large cities, Mr. Legler said, the Chicago library has felt the effect of the widespread slump in the circulation of books among certain classes. The Chicago library, however, has attained distinction by showing large gains in total circulation during the last few months in spite of this tendency, as the result of branching out into new fields.

"It is true that there has been a decreased demand for books in certain quarters in Chicago, as well as in other cities, but the decreases are not so apparent in our records as they are in those of many libraries," said Mr. Legler. "We have been expanding and reaching out into sections of the city never hitherto entered by the library, and as a result our figures for the last few months show handsome gains. Since the first of January we have opened five new branches and we shall open six more during the next two months. Since the first of the year the number of users of the library has increased 10 per cent.

The Summer Months Show Gain in Number of Users

"During the month of May there was a gain of 16,656 in the number of books withdrawn from the library for home use over May of last year. In June the gain was 13,891 and in July 17,371. This is exclusive of volumes consulted for reference purposes.

"In May there was a gain of 58 in the number of visitors to the library over May of last year, and there was a gain of 278 in the number of volumes consulted at the library. In June there was a loss of 461 in the number of visitors, but a gain of 142 in the number of books issued.

"Though these figures show gains, it is true that before we opened up our new branches there was a manifest falling off in circulation in the same manner that is still occasioning comment in other cities.

"In years of plenty, when prosperity

affects the leisure period of people's daily life," said Mr. Legler, "naturally that can be given to reading is more limited than when they have nothing to do and time hangs heavily upon them.

Library Statistics Are a Good Trade Barometer

"In this respect library circulation statistics constitute a fairly good trade barometer. The second and other important cause for the decreased circulation may be attributed to the surprising multiplication of nickel theaters, which number their patrons by the thousands nightly in every city and have proportionately large audiences even in the smallest places.

"Were statistics as to these available, unquestionably the results would be surprising as well as significant. Properly regulated, the cheap theater could be made a potent educational agency. Unrestricted, it may become a more serious menace in degrading the ideals of young people than the flood of harmful literature which the public libraries are seeking to counteract through their resources and their methods of rendering these resources attractive.

"An additional reason for the slump is the very unusual multiplication of privately managed fiction libraries. If you make a tour of the leading business streets you will be surprised to see how many 2 or 3 cent a day fiction libraries there are. I regard this as really a relief to the public library in that it permits the library to expand its funds for books of more permanent worth instead of for the ephemeral fiction that would otherwise have to be supplied."

Decreased Circulation Is No Cause for Alarm

Mr. Legler said he saw no reason for alarm over the situation.

"No concern need be felt on account of the decreased circulation uniformly reported by libraries through their annual statistical summaries," said Mr. Legler. "It may be questioned whether libraries have not attached too great importance to the sum total of population rather than to the widespread use of libraries in their respective communities. No doubt they have been led to this estimate of usefulness by the popular conception as to the test of a library's successful work.

"If the libraries can show an increase in the number of readers whose cards are active, they are meeting the actual test of usefulness better than by means of large circulation figures.

"Against this class of fiction, we have no desire to speak adversely. It doubtless serves a purpose. The Boston public library, however, does not deal in this class of reading."

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"In years of plenty, when prosperity

will be the total of circulation.

"Libraries in some cities, perhaps, have reached the high-tide mark and the effort in the future will be not so much to stimulate large circulation, but rather the circulation of the better class of books.

"So far as the Chicago library is concerned, I look for a very largely increased use of books during the coming winter. There is no question but that we shall have an extraordinary increase both in home circulation and in all other departments of the work."

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THE HOUSEHOLD

IMMER FITTINGS.

teriors and for the piazza.

FOR THE HOME



1125
(Toilettes Fashion Co., 236-238 Fifth Avenue, New York.)

Bacon Grease Is Best for Frying

BACON grease is the best available medium for frying. It is the most toothsome, and the purest. Pure leaf lard is rare, and even at its best the rich, tempting savor of bacon is vastly preferable, says the Indianapolis Star.

From one pound of breakfast bacon you get one pint of precious bacon grease.

What do with it? That's easy.

Fry eggs in it. You will never again use lard. Even butter is inferior to it.

Season boiled string beans with it. It is a substitute for cooking bacon with them. Two or three tablespoonsfuls will give the proper flavor. Use the bacon fat in place of butter or lard.

Put all kinds together, in any dish but a tin one. When you have enough to bother with, melt it together and strain into another dish. Add a half cupful of water and place over fire. When it boils remove it and fill up the dish with cold water. Set away to cool. Next day pour the water off. Repeat the process for two days. The last time add no water, but place on stove until hot. Then add a sliced peeled potato, cook until the potato is crisp. Then strain into a pan. It is ready for use. It is as good as lard for any cooking purpose.

Pleasant Ways of Serving Breakfast

WHEN arranging for the first meal of the day, why serve breakfast in the dining room invariably? Why not choose, in winter, a table before a window through which the morning sun is streaming, or a table drawn before a fireplace if one is fortunate enough to have one, at least the brightest and cheeriest spot in the house, says a writer in the *Delphine*. And in summer, always, that window through which the coolest breeze is creeping, unless one has an outdoor veranda that may be used for this meal.

What matter if the living room or den or the library be the length of a hall removed from the kitchen? A large tray will carry all that two persons should consume, and the delight of the movable feast is worth considering, as well as the intimate charm of the smaller breakfast table.

A breakfast set is always a charming thing for a change, and furnishes a distinctive touch to the morning meal. None does not care for the expense of an entire set, very good china may be bought from open stock, in twos. A delightful Japanese ware in an all-over design in grayish blue and white may be picked up for a very little, or a delicate design in green and white makes a cool-looking, inviting table. On a fumed-oak table with natural linen or crash doilies, either will give a delightful effect.

Sweet Grass Articles

The sweet grass baskets, frames and coasters which are found during the summer for sale at shore and mountains make delightful gifts. A particularly handy basket for the woman who embroiders is the round one, fully a foot in diameter and not over two inches deep, fitted with a cover. This will hold a goodly sized piece of needlework, and impart to it a most delicious aroma.

Convenient Hatbox

Slit open the two upright edges of your hat box so that when the cover is raised this side will drop as if hinged. This is an especially good plan when the box is kept on a high shelf, as the hat may be taken out without taking down the box.

Stewing Meat

When stewing meat of any kind always cover with boiling water. The goodness will be kept in, and it will be more tender. It is a good plan before trying a steak to dip it into boiling water, dry and put into the pan with hot fat.

Soda, and Less Sugar

Acid fruits require an almost unlimited amount of sugar, much of which can be saved by stirring in before sweetening a little soda—a half teaspoonful to a quart of milk.

Saving Paraffin

To save paraffin melt the scraps together and pour in a glass of cold water. It will harden immediately and can be removed from the glass in one lump.

Macaroni an Ideal Food for Summer

MACARONI and spaghetti dishes are almost ideal for summer.

Americans do not half appreciate the possibilities of macaroni. When Italians of comfortable means and good family can make some form of macaroni their standard dinner dish every day and thrive on it, its food possibilities would seem to bear investigation and adoption.

The true macaroni wheat is not yet grown in America to any great extent. What is needed for this purpose is a good hard wheat, rich in gluten. Color does not matter; in fact, a grayish white flour contains the largest per cent. of gluten.

If it is pure white that means too much starch, and the housewife in buying should bear that point in mind and look for a creamy macaroni. If it is pure white, it becomes pasty and mucilaginous in cooking and burns readily.

The taste for macaroni grows with what it feeds on. The butter, cheese or oil with which it is served supplies the lacking fats and oils.

The Italians in cooking macaroni never break it up. To cook it plain, plunge in a generous kettle of boiling water lightly salted and boil rapidly for 15 or 20 minutes until tender.

Serve hot with a bowl of grated cheese. A pound of macaroni furnishes a good plateful apiece for four persons. —Philadelphia Times.

HOME HELPS

Where it is possible have a separate storeroom for your groceries. It should be light, dry and cool, with three or four shelves around it to keep the supplies in their proper places. The lowest shelf should be at least three feet from the floor. Keep no fish in it, except canned.

Do not keep coffee and tea in the same room unless both are well covered. Coffee will absorb the slightest moisture, which causes it to lose its flavor. To restore flavor to damp coffee dry it in the oven, leaving the door open.

A little cornstarch added to salt will prevent it from getting damp and clogging shakers.

Saving the tips and stalks of celery which cannot be used for eating is one way of practising economy. Keep the unused stalks and tips in a tightly corked bottle and use them to flavor soups and gravies.

If you will dampen the duster when dusting around carpet squares the dust will be readily lifted and not wafted about.

Fish or chicken cooked in paper is delicious. Take some thin white paper, rub it well with melted butter or lard, lay the fish or chicken in it, fold the edges together, and bake in a moderate oven.

If you want to make lemonade at picnics and don't want to be bothered with taking lemons and squeezers, squeeze the juice out of the lemons before starting, put it in a well-corked bottle, and carry it in that way.

SOME TRIED RECIPES.

CREAM OF SPINACH SOUP.

Two quarts spinach, small onion, butter size of egg, pint of milk, salt, pepper, paprika.

Thoroughly wash and pick apart the spinach. Put to boil in two cupsfuls of water, with the onion cut

Economy in Gas and Time in Cooking

In a discussion as how best to get along with little cooking during the heat of the day in summer, one woman whose husband had to leave early for his office said she utilized the fire that she had to have for the early breakfast in a variety of ways.

A pitcher of weak tea was made and put down cellar to chill before setting in the icebox. Eggs were hard boiled for making stuffed eggs. Potatoes were boiled for salad. Boiling water was poured over tomatoes so that their skins would slip off readily and then they were put at once on the ice.

A quick cake or a pan of baking powder biscuit, a custard or tapioca pudding, were made and the fire was ready to go out by 9 o'clock, leaving the kitchen so it could be swept and darkened.

Twice a week when bread baking was in order a pot of beans was baked or a roast of meat that could be served cold for dinner.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

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Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

HARDENING TENDENCY SHOWN IN THE QUOTATIONS FOR WOOL

Dealers More Confident Regarding Statistical Outlook and Future of Values, and Few Concessions Now Are Made to Consumers on Domestic or Foreign Clips.

Manufacturers continue to take fair lots of wool in the Boston market, although nothing approaching a boom is under way. The inquiry for fleeces is encouraging to holders, and the new territory arrivals, especially when they show better than average quality, arouse the interest of the mill men.

For some lines of stock a better price is obtainable now than could be secured two or three weeks ago. Dealers are more confident regarding the future of values, and this feeling on their part is reflected in their firmer attitude toward consumers.

It is true that the seller finds it difficult to establish actually higher quotations but the attempt is made, and a shade of improvement in the level of values is reported. This applies to both domestic and imported holdings, some of the latter having been disposed of, since the London sales closed, to better advantage, due to the fact being recognized that prices here are below a parity with the foreign marts.

The various factors in the market, from the dealer in raw material to the handler of mill outputs, are chiefly concerned now with the estimate of wool requirements for the balance of the current year. There seems to be no doubt in any quarter that they will exceed the takings of the first half, although scarcely any one as yet is sanguine enough to predict a demand equal to that of the corresponding period a year ago.

If anything like a return to normal demand is experienced, however, the wool trade will be in a position to recover considerably of its former buoyancy, for the statistical outlook is by no means discouraging. It is fully realized by consumers as well as by the merchants themselves, that the amount of wool which has come forward this season is less by upward of 100,000,000 pounds than the quantity arriving to the like in 1909.

Even though it be granted that a large percentage of this deficit is in the available supply in storage, and can be had for the asking if growers' terms are complied with, it is equally true that fully 40,000,000 pounds of the decrease in receipts represent the difference between the imports of the contrasted periods, and in all probability will not be made up by later importations this year.

Current report from growing sections is to the effect that the domestic clip is several millions of pounds lighter this year than last, some estimates being as high as 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds, an amount which can be more conveniently spared this year than in normal periods, and the occurrence, if confirmed, may have a bearing of some importance later upon the question of values.

In view of these conditions it is not difficult to conceive of a situation that might give rise to a strong forward movement in the trade. Manufacturers are keeping close watch upon the goods outlook, therefore, and all that is needed to arouse them from their present air of indifference is a little more assurance that a fair quantity of fabrics will be wanted.

It must be admitted that the orders for spring lines recently opened have not

Dealers More Confident Regarding Statistical Outlook and Future of Values, and Few Concessions Now Are Made to Consumers on Domestic or Foreign Clips.

fully justified expectations that were indulged in by reason of the start made in the latter part of July. The market is irregular and some of the mills have cause to be disappointed with the slowness of demand for their offerings. The impression prevails that considerable lightweight clothing of this year's production has been carried over and that the dealers are conservative in their views regarding prospective requirements on this account.

Advices continue to come from primary points of quantities of new domestic wools going into storage warehouses to await more favorable marketing conditions. Nearly 1,000,000 pounds of western Texas 12 months' stock are stored in the Central Storage Company's warehouse in that state. Considerable of the clip of the state of Washington is similarly held. About 500,000 pounds are stored in the Lewiston district, south of Spokane. It is stated that there are stored in the warehouse at Astoria approximately 68,000 pounds, belonging to three growers, and approximately 217,000 pounds, owned by 18 growers, are in the Interior Warehouse Company's structure at Lewiston.

In the carpet and rug trade the cleaning of the mill outputs for the year thus far has been fairly satisfactory, the July trade especially being reported as encouraging. Holders of carpet wool are firm in their views of values, and all class III. stock is strongly held.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Montana state railroad commission ordered express rates reduced about 25 per cent.

The \$5,000,000 4 per cent notes of Consolidated Gas Company, maturing today will be extended one year.

Concord, Mass., has awarded \$20,000 4 per cent municipal light bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1910, maturing 1940, to Estabrook & Co. at \$102.655.

State Treasurer Stevens has negotiated a temporary loan of \$1,000,000, maturing Nov. 16, 1910, at private terms. The loan was negotiated in New York.

The government inquiry into the proposed advances in freight rates recently made by the roads of the Western Trunk Line Association will begin in Chicago Aug. 29.

James J. Phelan of Hornblower & Weeks, was at his desk yesterday for the first time in many weeks, interrupting his vacation to attend to some urgent matters.

BOXBOARD MILLS IN OPERATION.

CHICAGO—The United Boxboard Company has placed two more mills in operation. An official says business is increasing, especially in the East. Prices have advanced a dollar a ton.

COPPER EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Exports of copper Tuesday were 1174 tons; total since Aug. 1 is 9803 tons. Of Tuesday's exports 1024 tons were from Baltimore and 150 tons from New York.

*Must be admitted that the orders for spring lines recently opened have not

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

BATON ROUGE ELECTRIC.

June—	1,042	Increase
Gross	\$8,042	\$1,104
Net	8,117	1,540
Surplus	1,174	1,328

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC.

Gross	\$78,078	\$8,116
Net	39,006	6,258
Surplus	10,315	5,778

BROCKTON & PLYMOUTH STREET RAILWAY.

Gross	\$10,418	*\$2,130
Net	2,933	131
Surplus	1,174	44

COLUMBUS ELECTRIC.

Gross	\$37,294	\$6,383
Net	19,435	5,536
Surplus	1,020	558

DALLAS ELECTRIC CORPORATION.

Gross	\$11,514	\$10,920
Net	33,099	*\$2,813
Surplus	6,464	558

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING OF BROCKTON.

Gross	\$2,048	\$3,747
Net	5,933	1,404
Surplus	5,573	932

ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER OF ABINGDON AND ROCKLAND.

Gross	\$7,537	\$3,078
Net	2,227	915
Surplus	1,551	491

EL PASO ELECTRIC.

Gross	\$46,223	*\$1,851
Net	17,814	*1,553
Surplus	9,619	*1,812

FALL RIVER GAS WORKS.

Gross	\$35,904	\$1,739
Net	10,910	1,444
Surplus	10,810	52

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC.

Gross	\$100,083	\$3,290
Net	42,055	*5,941
Surplus	24,326	*2,251

HOUGHTON COUNTY TRACTION.

Gross	\$26,751	*\$786
Net	12,172	*2,181
Surplus	5,857	*2,236

JACKSONVILLE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Gross	\$18,289	\$1,232
Net	10,010	1,144
Surplus	5,590	1,012

LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Gross	\$33,093	\$7,399
Net	13,896	4,216
Surplus	9,334	3,789

MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC.

Gross	\$10,049	\$10,633
Net	5,021	5,000
Surplus	23,850	8,835

PADUCAH TRACTION & LIGHT.

Gross	\$19,729	\$1,638
Net	8,054	567
Surplus	1,035	208

PENSACOLA ELECTRIC.

Gross	\$21,762	\$1,636
Net	12,227	1,227
Surplus	2,590	648

PUGET SOUND ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

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Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACTION REGULATOR wanted in piano factory; experienced; stringer and case-makers; steady work. PRESCOTT PIANO CO., Concord, N. H. 13

AMERICAN SYSTEMS wanted; \$5.00 per month; steady work. B. & R. ASSN., 129 Wash. st., Brookline, Mass. 11

ASSISTANT JANITOR wanted; a single, temperate man. Protestant. Apply person at 1, Burlington ave., Back Bay, between 12 m. and 2 p. m., or after 6 in the evening. 12

A YOUNG ENGLISH BUTLER in second man wanted; prefer experienced in England. BRECK'S, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

BARBER, first-class man, best wages, steady work. MATTISON, 45 Main st., Wakefield, Mass. 13

BILL CLERKS (5); \$8.50. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

BLACKSMITH wanted in country shop. G. J. CAMPBELL, Norfolk, Mass. 13

BLACKSMITHS (competent) wanted at once. CHANDLER PLANNER CO., Ayer, Mass. 13

BLACKSMITH wanted; one to tee and bend; help on general jobbing; single men preferred; steady work. O. F. NELSON, South Sudbury, Mass. 16

BLAZER wanted; must be good. Boushouser and Jobber; best of references. W. H. OLIVER A. SYMONS, Winchester, Mass. 16

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; steady work. BRECK'S, 406 Washington st., Boston. 11

BOOKKEEPERS (3), out of town; \$18.50. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

BOOKKEEPER wanted; man on cylinder cutter and cutter; one with all-round folding box experience preferred. VALLEY, 113 Munroe st., Lynn. 12

BOYS; Americans; \$5 to \$8; for retail and wholesale work. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline. 12

BUNDLE BOY wanted; clean, bright American boy; 15; good pay. DAISY EXHAUSEN, 113 Boylston st., Boston. 12

CARPET LAYER wanted, first-class; one who thoroughly understands measuring and cutting preferred; must be steady; good working knowledge with a fair knowledge of salesmanship; a good position for right party. BOSTON FURNITURE CO., Waltham. 13

CLERK experienced, able to multiply by fractions; \$10 a week. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline. 11

CLERK, hardware, \$5. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

COMPOSITOR: Bright young man (2-3) educated on manifold and loose leaf work. LIBRARY BUREAU, Albany and Pacific, Cambridge. 14

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, \$20. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

DAIRY MAN; must be reliable and able to take full charge of a large dairy about 30 miles from Boston; salary to suit. \$25.00 per month; board. BERNARDINE EMP., Pittsfield, Mass. 15

DEMAKERS must be experienced and reliable. BERNARDINE EMP., BUREAU, Pittsfield, Mass. 15

DELMAN, experienced heating and ventilation; good references; please call. BOSTON ENGINEERING AGENCY, 7 Water st., Boston. 12

DEPOTSMAN (young), \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

DRIVERS, furniture and freight, wanted; must be experienced. A. B. WHITE CO., Washington st., Boston. 11

DRUGGIST wanted; Morris Morris. 10

DRUGGIST, 95 Summer st., Boston. 10

ENGINE ASSEMBLERS wanted on high grade engine; only first-class men need apply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, 100 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 15

ENGINEER experienced. Apply GAS WORKS, Peabody, Fall River, Mass. 13

ENGINEER, 32-class, Inc., as watchman in factory. BRECK'S, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

ENGINEER (3d-class), \$17. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 12

ENTRANT CLERK wanted for wholesale drug house near Boston; must have show experience and be capable of checking orders. Address with references. R. S. CO., 129 Washington st., Boston. 11

EMPLOYEE—CHOCOLATE DIPERS. Apply at LOWNEY'S, 447 Commercial st., Boston. 12

EXPERIENCED SPREADER men in leather tanning; must be sure. Address: CLIFTON MFG. CO., 65 Broad st., Boston. 16

FEATHER DYER wanted. BRECK'S, 100 Washington st., Boston. 10

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THE HOME FORUM

CHILD LABOR IN GERMANY

MISS F. H. DURHAM, one of the London county council's inspectors of women's technical classes, has, at the council's instigation, visited Strasburg, Cologne, Munich, and Berlin, and report from her pen has been issued by the London county council on the subject of juvenile labor in Germany.

In Berlin, it appears, industrial problems are much the same as in London, though the question of boy labor is not so serious in the Prussian capital. Though Berlin is getting more luxurious, it is not so spendthrift as London. The newspaper boy and the child street-trader are unknown in Berlin, but the errand boy and the errand girl are on the increase. Men, usually ex-soldiers, not boys, do the work of the telegraph and messenger services. There is, however, a growing demand for unskilled labor in Berlin, and a large demand of unskilled boy labor. In the labor exchanges boys

are dealt with in a separate building, and there is also a separate section for women and girls. The boys, however, are treated as adults, there being no supervision over them. This is generally recognized as an evil, but in the existing state of things the labor exchanges can do no more.

In Munich, the work of helping and advising the children is done by the school authorities, while that of notifying the vacancies, supervising the workshops, protecting the interests of the apprentices, is done by the guilds, or the "Handwerkern Kammer." The exchange does no more than act as a center for registration. In Strasburg, once a year, a meeting is held of the school inspectors and other authorities, and the work of the labor exchanges is explained, and the children are told about the trades.

Miss Durham concludes: "Though we

may arrive at the solution of the boy labor problem by different and perhaps more devious paths, there can be no doubt that Germany has already gone down to the bed-rock, viz., the recognition of the fact that her responsibility toward her children-citizens does not cease with the element of their elementary school career. They must be regarded as *in statu pupillari* throughout adolescence, whether fortune enables them to continue a scholastic career or forces them to enter an industrial one. The employer of young labor has a responsibility. It is the duty of the state to insure the recognition of this responsibility and aid him in discharging it. It is the only way by the actual sharing of the burden by means of close cooperation that we have certain hopes of the boys and girls in our schools growing to be sturdy citizens."

Down the Ocklawaha

I always think of that trip down the Ocklawaha as one of the most interesting I have ever taken, says a traveler writing from Florida. It is a very narrow, winding river, and goes through miles of cypress swamp, whose trees are covered with long gray moss.

The boats were low, flat-bottomed things, and sometimes in going about a curve, we would run into the bank. Then the darkies would run forward and push us off. At night our light was from a blazing pile of pitch pine on top of the boat—and can you imagine the weird effect of the light and shadows from the fire on those great trees draped in moss!

And then, the darkies singing—their wonderful harmonies trembling through that southern atmosphere was indeed an experience not to be forgotten.

Search for Spanish Treasure

Operations have begun in Tobermory bay, Highlands, for the purpose of finding the sunken Spanish Armada treasure. Lieutenant Foss, who directs the arrangements, has located the sunken treasure ship inside an area of 400 square feet. She is understood to contain gold plate of enormous value. Ceylon pearl fishing divers, who work without diving dresses, are to be employed.—London Standard.

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The Work of Manet

REMARKING that New York now in the winter affords in its exhibition of painting almost as good opportunity for seeing pictures as European capitals offer, a writer in Scribner's says:

It is no slight thing to have this treasure-house of beauty opened to us, to be free to note the jolly mastery of Hals through his swift and fluent passages of paint, to study the subtle profundity of Rembrandt, the distinction of Van Dyck, the blazing truth of Monet, the analytic observation of Degas, the uncompromising honesty of Manet, and the marked individuality of a host of others. This democratizing of the fine arts—this offering to who will the enjoyment that has been formerly the privilege of a favored class—is distinctively a note of the present, one with the world's movement to-day.

For instance, a roomful of Manets alone was of a character to make one intolerant of the painted pictures that

Progress

If the gentle love,
And the loving care,
And the careful tenderness of God;
Shall bid us hope,
And, hoping, seek,
And seeking lift our eyes above;
We shall be blest.

If God is Light
And Light is Life,
And darkness has no place at all;
Then we may see,
And seeing choose,
And choosing walk His pathway clear
To peace and rest.

—Robert Lynn Sawyer.

Thackeray and the Critic

Of "Vanity Fair" Mr. Chesterton says that Thackeray's point surely is that Amelia was a fool; but that there is certain element in virtue, by which even a fool manages to outlast a knave. When Amelia and Becky meet at the end Amelia has much the more life. She is younger, she has not lost her power of happiness; her stalk is not broken. She could really, to use Thackeray's metaphor, grow green again. But Becky's energy in the galvanized action of a false show of life. Her sense of existence has worked outward and gone to waste, while the life of the innocent, even the stupidly innocent, is within. Thackeray sees that even softness is a sort of superiority. Mr. Chesterton goes on:

"If cynicism means a war on comfort, then Thackeray, to his eternal honor, was a cynic. If it means a war on virtue, then Thackeray, to his eternal honor, was the reverse of a cynic. It is absurd, in this sense, to call a man cynical whose whole object it is to show that goodness, even when it is silly, is a healthier thing than wickedness when it is sensible."

When Jesus said that the kingdom of heaven was within us he gave another lesson in forgiveness. It is in our own consciousness that the sense of pardon must come; no forgiveness from outside ourselves can help us unless we are free from condemnation of others. If we are holding to condemnation we are not free from condemnation, in fact it may be said that he who judges another does the same things. Truly seen, pardon is not condoning a fault but it is destroying it through reform. This reformation of the human heart which wins to the consciousness of heaven, har-

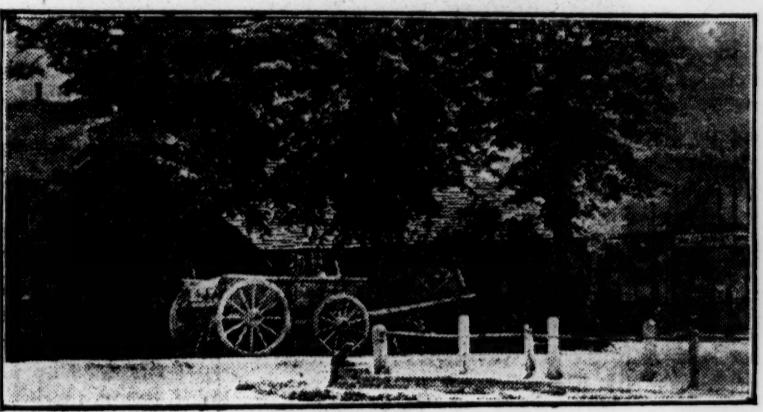
A Famous "Blue"

A new book on the bluestockings of the latter part of the eighteenth century has this picture of Elizabeth Robinson Montagu as summed by the Bookman:

If Mrs. Montagu's shapely head was not turned by the adulation of society, it was because her wit and beauty and wealth were nicely balanced by her wisdom and learning and virtue. Burke called her the most perfect being ever created. But no human being can be quite perfect, as her other titles—"the fidget" and "the lean"—may suggest. When she was only 12 she wrote in this style: "This Cambridge neither affords anything entertaining nor ridiculous enough to put into a letter. Were it so difficult to find something to say as something to write, what a melancholy set of people should we be who love prating." Thus one is all prepared to find her later the self-conscious center around which her world revolved. Though she diffused more knowledge in her conversation than almost any man Doctor Johnson knew, Hannah More said her countenance was the most animated in the world. Indeed, according to this lady—though the image is confusing—she united the sprightly vivacity of 15 with the judgment and experience of a Nestor. As with Elizabeth, no flattery was too gross for her acceptance, and she was full of affection. She was a notable housewife, had a famous cook, and made with her own hands the celebrated feather hangings which adorned one of her rooms and which took 10 years to complete. She frequently invited 200 or 300 people to breakfast and gave several dinner parties a week—and thus one is not surprised to hear she was the slave rather than the mistress of the conversation. Her systematic benevolence sometimes expressed itself rather picturesquely, as in her annual lawn party to the chimney sweeps of London.

The Smithy at Chiddingfold

BY MONTAGU WHITE.



(Photo taken specially for The Monitor.)

THE SMITHY.

THE rural simplicity of a village near an important railway system is bound sooner or later to attract visitors and residents, and so the hamlet eventually loses the very charm which was its chief feature. Haslemere and Hindhead have both lost that country-side aspect which appealed so strongly to artists and authors 20 years ago, and their near neighbor, Chiddingfold, in Surrey, is already showing signs of the speculative builder's presence, and its approaches have been spoilt by suburban looking buildings. For a long time it enjoyed immunity from urban influence because of its distance from Witley station, but increased facilities of locomotion have overcome the disadvantage of distance. The patrons and residents of Chiddingfold have, however, strong cause for gratitude in that the village green has been rescued from the vandalism of what is termed building development. The fine church, quaint, historic old Crown Inn, dignified dwellings, and picturesque cottages have been little changed, so that the green still preserves its restful old-world air. One of its most attractive features is the smithy, near the center of the green, where the children pause on their way from school to watch with awe and interest the glowing iron being welded by the skillful operations of the smith. The trees overhead are not chestnuts, but either elms or limes, otherwise the whole scene recalls Longfellow's famous verses on the "Village Blacksmith." The illustration faintly gives an impression of this charming spot, which has every appearance and sound of being "Far from the madding crowd."

That an unknown, highly cultured people of whom neither history, tradition nor legend has preserved any record, flourished in or near the valley of Mexico and enjoyed spiced chocolate and aromatic beverages from transplanted tropical fruits grown by them in a marvelously built garden at Oaxtepec, from 1500 to 2000 years ago, is the latest theory of Guillermo Tellez regarding the recently discovered garden of Moctezuma, says the Mexico Record.

Mr. Tellez applied to the department of public instruction for a special permit to make explorations in the garden. His investigation has led him to believe that the garden has great antiquity.

He has been devoting a large part of four years to studying the plans found there. Through the inscriptions he has been able to glean historical data concerning 21 successive cacaques. Tropical trees, flowers and fruits were transplanted from the isthmus of Tehuantepec and Central America to this garden, and there were grown cocoa, vanilla, parota, yollox-ochitl, mamechitl and another rare flower which gives off its odor in the night. These plants and their friends were ingredients of the delicious chocolates which were the favorite beverage of the Aztec lords when Cortez arrived.

The garden was visited by Acamapixtle and Ihuacamina, the second named being identical with Moctezuma I. It is claimed that Moctezuma Ihuacamina appropriated this beautiful garden to his personal uses.

As Useful as the Proverbial Horseshoe Nail

Hairpins are proverbially used by women for almost numberless purposes, and man himself has learned that they are not to be despised in an emergency. A blown-out fuse recently stalled an electric train in the New York city subway, and the following trains were blocked until a multitude of people were being seriously delayed. No new fuse was available, but the motorman secured a hairpin from an accommodating woman passenger and converted it into a wire, which remedied the trouble; and thousands of grateful men and women completed their journey on the strength of that little hairpin.—Youths Companion.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

PICTURE PUZZLE



What fraternal order?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Chickadee.

The Wooden Waistcoat

New England cotton spinners are claiming that if not mistaken in their calculations the wooden waistcoat will soon be one of the articles of modern attire. Bleached cotton is known to be very nearly pure cellulose. Working, therefore, from this basis, scientists have discovered a method of making a thread from cellulose extracted from spruce wood, says an exchange. The cotton spinners expect to produce with this material clothing at prices so low that no man need lack for up-to-date attire. The finest product will, it is said, be cheaper than cotton in the bale. It can be dyed any color and does not fade. It wears well and is not inflammable. The Dutch have made wooden shoes, famous the world over. Yankee ingenuity seems about ready to take credit for the wooden waistcoat.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Spin; net; spin(n)et.

Natural History

A certain father who is fond of putting his boys through natural history examinations is often surprised by their mental agility. He recently asked them to tell him "what animal is satisfied with the least nourishment?"

"The moth!" one of them shouted confidently. "It eats nothing but holes!"—Exchange.

No one but yourself can make your life beautiful, no one can be pure, honorable and loving for you.—J. R. Miller.

Justice

Believe nothing against another but upon good authority; nor report what may hurt another unless it be a greater hurt to others to conceal it.—William Penn.

If solid happiness we prize
Within our breast this jewel lies,
And they are fools who roam;
The world has nothing to bestow,
From our own selves our joys must flow,
And that dear but—our home.
—Nathaniel Cotton (1750).

Classmates

No fewer than three cases of two generations in the same graduating class were reported in the newspapers at the end of June, and perhaps there were others. In two cases—one in Illinois and one in Missouri—a father and son were graduated together. In Michigan it was a mother and daughter who received their degrees on the same day at the state university. It is characteristic of the American spirit that the older generation purposes to stay young, and to be left behind by the sons and daughters.—Exchange.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, August 10, 1910.

Mayor
Gaynor

THE civilized world today is asking itself: Is there a penalty for doing what is right? There is no penalty. Those who do right cannot be cheated of their reward. Though the assassin has fallen upon him in revenge, Mayor Gaynor's reward for having, as the chief executive of Greater New York, expressed by his words and through his acts, the convictions of a people determined to achieve better things in civic government is not lost. Those who believe that the bullet which so nearly ended the earthly career of Mayor Gaynor is his reward should look beyond today for the lesson taught by his life and work.

The news reports clearly define that James J. Gallagher, a discharged and disgruntled New York employee, so magnified his discharge that he tried to end the usefulness of a man he did not know because the mayor insisted that the city code be enforced. Gallagher but gave expression of an element in world life which would stay the progress of reform and if it were possible give perpetuity to the rule of incompetence, extravagance and spoliation in every channel of human activity. The act was not merely cowardly; it was prompted by the last degree of moral blindness. Its origin is probably to be found in the conditions of thought with which the misguided assailant has been associated. Mayor Gaynor has been fortunate beyond most men who have taken his stand for the right in triumphing over the slanderer. Had he succumbed to attacks upon his character James J. Gallagher would not now occupy the felon's cell.

Let it not be believed that the wrongs which Mayor Gaynor so bravely combated shall prevail because of this assault. Though the fight for the redemption of the city and the commonwealth and the enforcement of right in all things in all places shall result in continued attacks upon those active in their proper duties, there will always be a Moses for every wilderness until the right shall triumph and the evils which menace our institutions and our liberties shall be utterly destroyed.

Citizens of the world, police your thoughts!

Not only the people of France but the dwellers of the whole civilized world are, figuratively speaking, keeping an eye on the flock of daring aviators who are just now engaged in a six-day, 485-mile race over that country. The forthcoming New York-St. Louis race of more than double the distance now being flown in France will no doubt attract as much or more of world-wide interest.

It is stated that Henry James, the novelist, intends to return to the United States and make his permanent residence here, in which event there will be still greater difficulty in the way of those who are striving to fix a place for him in literature. Lately he has been almost invariably classified among British authors.

Books
and
Libraries

IN AN AGE when the surface of the country is spattered with libraries, it is a great help if we bear in mind that a library is a place where one reads books or can get them to read, and not primarily a place where one reads daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, intermittent newspapers, historical fiction, magazines and other emissions of print. In all public libraries there should be kept for free distribution copies of Carlyle's address when he was inducted as lord rector of Edinburgh University. This man, a good part of whose many rugged years was spent in teaching men not to fritter their time away, spoke to these young men of books and wisdom and of the meaning of a university and what they were to get there. He showed them that good books were indispensable and helped to wisdom, that quality so much higher, as he impressed upon them, than the mere acquisition of learning, and by good books he meant those that had the attitude of being "heilig," healthy, holy. The printed paper, be it book or leaflet, that is no more than the snippings of unworthiness, cannot be "heilig"; it tells us nothing to remember and paints for us no picture of nobility. It menaces youth in a very subtle way, in that it accustoms to the easy path of superficiality, and beguiles it into believing that a mere succession of impressions that excite or amuse for the moment is the same thing as thinking.

The American tendency toward superficiality does not make for superiority. A public library of which half the use is the absorbing of the moth-like literature of periodicals is a doubtful blessing. It is too likely to accustom a man to look upon reading as a form of amusement that is less expensive than a cinematograph and sometimes more respectable; it tends too readily to make him flabby, dependent on the spice of newness for his mental appetite. Yet nothing good is ever anything else than new.

The most undemocratic thing in the world is to read inferior books and papers; the English language belongs to this people and goodness to all humanity, and to accustom them to the thought that privilege or aristocracy or caste have put a seal upon the best books, is to commit a fraud. Do not let us mistake our own laziness for an assertion of independence; that will involve us in all sorts of contradictions. If one is accustomed to the easy, slipshod stream that flows from the printing press and if one likes to wander bemused in the false twilight of unimaginative fiction or taste small gossip's stale rancor, he does not find it very easy to read substantial prose. It was not expected that he would, but he must do it to have what is best in letters.

In the United States there are many elements of great proportions seething together in the crucible of formation; different nationalities, different opinions, different customs, all working together generally with a good result. But that result will not be permanent unless each man is willing to surrender to what is best that it may become universal. The United States was born with a language, an experience by no means common to all nations, and a noble language it has been of freedom and strength, the tongue in which our Bible is read and in which the great instruments of liberty have been written. As we can take the comfort of that Bible with reverence and gratitude, so ought we to preserve unimpaired and respected the beauty of the tongue into which the noblest of books was translated by our forefathers and keep its

dignity and self-respect. We can do this easily if we use and cherish those "heilig" shrines in which its music rings and conveys to our ears what is good and what is lofty, but we shall never do it if we turn away to flatter what is unworthy and unwholesome.

THERE are unmistakable evidences that the bicycle is being more generally ridden this season than for several years past. However, its big brother, the automobile, is now monopolizing the highways to an extent that makes the man-propelled machine look lonely.

THE courteous exchange of radically diverging views between his honor the mayor of Boston and the police commissioner, while it undoubtedly adds a valuable dialectic to the often tame records of a municipality, has this disadvantage, that the public benefit is in no way increased. His honor the mayor is a very busy man and it is possible that, filled as he is with the ardor of official performance, this idea has not occurred to him, though it may before harvest time has come. But the public have grasped this idea and continue to grasp it whenever they look for a policeman or read their morning papers. If the policeman in Boston is conspicuous by his absence on many occasions it is by no means clear that this is any fault of the policeman.

We take it for granted that Mr. Commissioner O'Meara wishes to have this city efficiently and sufficiently policed and it appears as though in this interchange of communications he had both kept his temper and his head, so as to make out a very reasonable case. Equally is to be taken for granted, that his honor the mayor cheerfully takes on him the duties of the lusty champion of public security.

But neither Mr. O'Meara nor Mr. Fitzgerald seems able to justify further agitation of a question that at this rate may never be answered. Nor can it be said that their prose style, though not lacking in ease and preparation, is of such excellence that the public cares to have much more of it. What the public would like to see are a few more policemen where they are needed to keep order, public places saved for their lawful use, fear of the law and some warrant for Boston's long-standing reputation for American self-respect.

THERE are additional rumors to the effect that the salaries of opera singers are to be lower next season than last, although the difference in the scale will not be so great as to cause any hardship in the profession.

Those
Whom We
Would
Help

THERE can be little doubt that the uneasiness felt at the Quai Dorsay on the subject of the contemplated United States loan to Liberia is without any foundation. The Temps expressed itself moderately and justly on the subject and with that view we have expressed our sympathy. It is natural enough that in the old world a step in financial assistance from a strong power to a very weak one, such as has been proposed by the United States to be taken in Liberia's behalf, should be regarded as "opening the trenches" in operations that have for their object the aggrandizement of power if not the increase of territory. It must be admitted that if we go by experience based on the practise of the old world, such a view is no more than justifiable. But the United States has introduced and put into practise something quite new to its older brothers among the nations: it has dethroned pessimism as an institution and has set up instead a reasoned hopefulness, that perhaps in a good many cases has not explained itself, yet in the vast majority has shown results with which this country has every reason to be content.

As an attribute of that hopefulness is an expectation that other powers will understand that the United States means what it says, and in this particular case of Liberia the United States has no more than said that it would like to help an almost dependent power that in the beginning began its existence under the protection of citizens of the United States. Liberia finds herself wellnigh helpless; with the civilization of England and France to contend with, she has more on her hands than she can well perform; her difficulty in administering the government in a way that shall strengthen it and build up a state that shall command respect is shown no more plainly than in the condition of the national finances. Writing about these an author says, "and though it has not paid its debts, successive governments are in the habit of registering vows to meet this first obligation of a nation toward its neighbors."

The United States sees Liberia in this condition and wishes to help her; she is the result of an effort on the part of American philanthropists nearly a century ago to form a settlement of negro freemen, and as a matter of fact Liberia was under the tutelage of this country for a quarter of a century thereafter. The desire on the part of the United States is most praiseworthy. It is a proper sentiment on this country's part that those who have not had as much training as their Caucasian fellow human beings, once given a chance to govern themselves should be helped and encouraged to continue in a case where the work can be done without harm to any one.

The proposition of the United States seems to be reasonable enough, namely that \$1,500,000 be loaned the republic to refund its national debt and that the regulation of customs receipts be in the hands of representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, the latter keeping the predominant influence in the control. There is nothing sinister in this proposal; it is quite right that the United States should retain that measure of control by which it can best safeguard the interests of those that after all cannot do much for themselves and that look to this country with what, if there be such a thing in diplomacy, is rather a wistful survival of dependent and innocent servitude. The United States wishes to establish no protectorate, but only that there may be rendered that justice and done that kindness that are neither white nor black.

THE out-of-town flow of population is already checked and the homecoming vacationists are already largely in evidence. Business is beginning to stir itself again and the autumnal outlook is reported to be generally of the best.

THERE is no reason why even the most apprehensive should not be able to sleep o' nights with the knowledge that we now have a standing army of 87,000 men keeping the peace.

IT is pointed out by an observant Washington correspondent that by putting into force numerous reforms, in the way of eliminating red tape and substituting new and improved methods in the conduct of his department, Postmaster-General Hitchcock has succeeded in making a cut of approximately \$11,500,000 in the postal deficit, and that a parallel may be found for this in the case of Collector William Loeb of New York, whose excellent administration is credited with an increase in the revenue last year, through the customs service of the port of New York, of fully \$12,000,000.

The fact that this immense sum of money has been saved to the treasury by the application of sound and honest business methods in the New York custom house carries with it, of course, the less satisfying consideration that the treasury has suffered under different methods the loss of millions in that establishment. But no consideration of this kind should be permitted to detract from the value of Mr. Loeb's achievement. Rather should it add to the great credit that already attaches to him. For nothing could be much plainer than that he might have easily made his term of office more comfortable and more profitable for himself, in the sense in which some matters have been too long regarded, by permitting things to go on as he found them.

Some of those who shall succeed William Loeb may not be as exacting as he, but it seems probable that never again can the New York custom house become the nest of negligence and corruption that it was when he entered upon his duties. He has set a pace and made a record that can hardly be departed from hereafter. And more than this, the work which he has accomplished in New York has raised the moral standard of the public service everywhere, and the moral standard of those who have dealings with it.

President
Taft's
Optimism

HOWEVER unwarranted the roseate view may seem to some, in the light of certain recent occurrences, who shall deny to President Taft the right to the optimism with which he seems to be so richly endowed, and which has stood him in good part throughout his entire public career? He took an optimistic view of things as a newspaper reporter, as a lawyer, as a judge, as a governor in the Philippines, as an adjuster of revolutionary difficulties in Cuba, as an envoy to the Orient, as a cabinet officer, as a candidate, as President, in the promotion of policies opposed to the views of the organization managers in House and Senate—and his optimism has accompanied him through all of his missions and trials and difficulties with flying colors.

He is now optimistic as to the future of his party in New York, despite the fact that it is torn by factions, and he is optimistic regarding the future of his party in the nation, although in several of the states internal strife divides the forces whose absolute unity is at this time more than ever essential to success at the polls.

It would be doing President Taft a grave injustice to ascribe to him an optimism which thrives upon the ignorance of the real situation, or an indisposition to see things as they are. More likely he is optimistic because experience has taught him that in politics, as in other walks of life, and other fields of activity, the best thing that can be done with appearances, generally speaking, is to discount them. Like all public men, he has seen appearances tending all one way up to the very closing of the polls, and then he has heard returns from the ballot boxes that were all the other way.

Mr. Taft's cheerful view of the situation, at all events, is worth a great deal more to his party than any doubts regarding the prospects to which he might give expression. And at the worst, while his smiles may not light the way to success in November, they will at least help to disperse the gloom in case of defeat.

The
Personal
Property
Tax

EVERYWHERE among honest and thinking men there is a real desire for equal taxation. An equitable levy has been reached approximately in relation to real estate. Where there are inequalities in taxes on real estate the error lies, generally speaking, in faulty judgment rather than in intentional dishonesty. Real estate is visible. It cannot long escape its responsibilities. The great problem in taxation is found in dealing with personal property. The complaints which are heard in this, that or the other community with regard to the concealment of personal property, with relation to its undervaluation, with respect to the evasion by the rich of their proper share of taxation and the unjust burden which is thereby placed upon the shoulders of those whose worldly possessions are small, are common to every city in the country.

Economists, statesmen, legislators have all struggled to devise a plan or to enact a law which would operate to yield revenue from an equitably distributed personal tax, and it can be said, in a broad way, that all have failed. It is not pretended in any community now that the personal tax is equitable. The best that can be said is that in some communities a more earnest effort is made than in others to assess the taxpayers equitably.

Chicago has been among the foremost of the great cities in attempting to find a solution for this problem. It hoped to find it through the operation of its board of review. That it has not succeeded is evident from the fact that lately many of its wealthy citizens were included among those who in one way or another were evading the tax. The matter is now being considered by a special revenue commission under the auspices of the state government. Not much hope is held out that the result of the adoption of new methods will be satisfactory. Here and there, and with greater frequency than ever before, the proposition is made that the system of personal taxation be abandoned altogether. The personal property tax is not honestly paid, it is contended, by any class. It is alleged that it encourages dishonesty, and that its discontinuance would mean a very long step toward higher public morality.

But to drop the personal property tax means that the entire system of taxation shall be reorganized. There would be no object in dropping it unless a taxing system could be devised whereby all might be made to bear an equitable share of the burden, no more and no less. Surely there is an opportunity here for ingenuity of the first order.